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TITLE: Structured image (Sl) format for describing complex color raster images

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An SI object acts as a reference to a data file, or representation, that can be
rendered into a raster image. The representation may be one of several types,
such as, raster, text and/or **vector** graphics. Also one object may reference
several representations, each of which represents the same image but may differ
in the storage format, size and/or resolution. When ReadObject() is invoked,
it must determine which representation is the "best" representation to render
by invoking the Finder() procedure. Finder() will locate all representations
referenced by the object and will choose which representation is most
appropriate for rendering.

2) Using current reference binding mechanism. The SID file can include
undefined references and binding information as described in another file as
"**tag**" definitions corresponding to undefined references in SIDL. Binding is
realized, for example, by concatenating the SID file and the bind information
to create a complete SID;

The SID file associated with the top level SI is depicted in FIGS. 19a-c. SIs
are described (again, the following source code is subject to copyright
protection and can be executed on the hardware system previously described) as
a set of "**tags**" in SIDL, which are specified by the name of **tag** type and **tag**

body enclosed by "[" and "]". **Tags** may be named using the ":name" syntax. The
tag name can be used as reference to other **tags** by prefixing "$". The Object
tag is the top level **tag** of the SI. In this example, the Object **tag** represents
an IPD object and its description is in the referenced **tag** "ipd1". The IPD **tag**
"ipd1" defines the AspectRatio and DefaultWidth **tags,** the pasteboard attributes
FitMode, Justification and Angle, and four Merge **tags** whose sequence specifies
the merging order of "merge 1" through "merge4". Each **Merge tag specifies a merging point relative to the pasteboard with the MergePoint tag, and an image**
processing sequence with a Path **tag**. The Path **tag** denotes the child object
with another Object **tag,** the relative size with a Size **tag,** the position of the
ControlPoint (relative to the child) with the ControlPoint **tag,** and the image
processing operations with a list of IPO **tags**. Notice that path1, path2 and
path4 all refer to raster, text or graphic files. Path3 refers to another SID
file that creates a raster image from combining a graphical tree with a raster
image of a house.